

NEW YORK HERALD.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not return rejected communications.

Volume XXVIII.....No. 230

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—The Duke's Motto.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—True to the Last.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Norman Leslie: St. Mary's Eve—Jelly Cordier.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Hunchback of Notre-Dame—Swiss Guards—Minute Gun at Sea.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Living Three—Orange Outing—Automaton Writer, &c. at 11 hours still waters run deep—Afternoon and Evening.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanic's Hall, 472 Broadway.—Kith and Kin, Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.—The Ghost.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—Kith and Kin, Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.—The Ghost.

AMERICAN THEATRE, 441 Broadway.—Ballets, Farces, Burlesques, &c.

NEW IDEA THEATRE, 425 Broadway.—The Conqueror.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 613 Broadway.—Curiosities and Lectures, from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.

BOULET'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—Kith and Kin, Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.

New York, Monday, August 10, 1863.

THE SITUATION.

Rumors from Washington indicate that a revision of the command of the Army of the Potomac is not improbable. The resignation of General Meade, which has been twice presented, is said to have been accepted. General Grant is spoken of as his successor, but it may be all rumor.

With the exception of the capture of a number of Mosby's guerrillas, there is no active movement of General Meade's army to be reported.

Our latest news from Charleston is by the transport George Peabody, which arrived at this port yesterday with dates from Port Royal to the 6th instant. She brings intelligence that our troops are busy building batteries, and it was reported that a grand attack would be made on Sumter, by both land and naval forces, on Saturday last, the 5th instant.

It is said that the rebels are receiving immense supplies by way of Wilmington, N. C., in spite of the blockade. Machinery of all kinds, locomotives, railroad iron, guns of the heaviest calibre, blankets, medicines, shoes, &c., are daily brought in as if no blockade existed. Officers and crews are constantly leaving Wilmington for England to man the rebel privateers which are being built there for the rebel navy. If this be true, it is curious to know what our war vessels are doing.

Governor Seymour has addressed an important letter to the President relative to the draft, in which he complains of the injustice done to the State by the mode of enrolment, and asks for a suspension of the draft until the errors can be corrected. He states that a large body of the people believe the Conscription act to be unconstitutional, and claims that its legality should be tested in the courts. Mr. Lincoln replies, in substance, that the draft must be enforced, but that some of the districts in which any irregularities may have been committed can be re-enrolled. He implies that the troops are wanted, and the quickest way to get them is by the draft. The correspondence will be found in another column.

By the arrival of the China off Cape Race at noon Saturday we have news from Europe touching our affairs to the 2d inst.; but it is not of much importance. The London Times has an article on the speech of Archbishop Hughes to the New York rioters, and says the speech defines analysis and rivals in obscurity the "Delphic Oracle." Hatred of England was the key-note of the speech. The Daily News taunts Mr. Laird with "insufficiency of evidence" in support of his assertion that he was invited to build ships for the United States government and demands the name of his anonymous correspondent.

Mr. Laird has produced the letters (without the name), and we give them in our columns to-day. They are worth perusing.

We also give an account of the recent operations of the Alabama, and some interesting details of the capture of the ship Tallman and bark Conrad, as we before reported.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

By the arrival of Cape Race on Friday and Saturday last of the steamships Hibernian, from Greenacast on the 31st ult., and the China, from Queenstown on the 2d inst., we have European news four days later.

In a late encounter with the Russian troops the Poles had been successful. The proclamation of the Polish national government rejects all compromises not based on a recognition of the independence of the kingdom. Prince Gortschakoff, in replying to the note of Austria, expresses surprise at the position assumed by that government, and thinks that Russia, Austria and Prussia should act in accord.

Consols closed in London, on the 1st inst., at 92½ to 93 for money. The Liverpool cotton market at the same date was dull and unchanged. The breadstuffs markets were very dull, with no change to notice. Provisions and produce were generally steady.

We give in another column the vote for Governor in twenty-one counties of Kentucky, and compare the returns with those of 1859, when Beriah Magoffin was chosen the Executive of the State. It will be seen that there is a great falling off in the vote, but not more, all things being considered, than might reasonably have been expected.

If Gen. Grant had retained the rebel officers who surrendered at Vicksburg, instead of paroling them, we would have had now in our hands over four thousand of the enemy's commissioned officers.

There are now in the Yazoo river and its tributary streams thirty-two wrecks of Mississippi steamboats and gunboats, which have been destroyed by the rebels to prevent them from falling into our hands since the commencement of the year 1862.

All the journals in Washington closed their offices on the President's thanksgiving day, except Forney's Chronicle, Mr. Lincoln's pet organ.

The conservative democrats of Ohio are beginning to feel that a heavy load was placed upon their shoulders when they permitted the copperheads to elevate Clement L. Vallandigham to the position of a party leader.

The gold coinage at the Philadelphia Mint during July was \$163,104.89, almost all in double eagles. The silver coinage, almost all half dollars, was \$25,500.72, and of cents \$25,000, making a total coinage of 2,558,784 pieces, of the value of \$213,605.60.

Mackerel of the finest quality are caught in great numbers in the Newburyport (Mass.) bay.

The stock market opened weak and a fraction lower on Saturday, but closed better, though rather dull. Gold fell to 126½, and exchange to 130. Money was abundant; call loans, 5 a 6 per cent. The notion of activity in the money market is baseless.

The cotton market was decidedly lower on Saturday. Prices of middlings have been quoted as high as 66c, with sales of 1,300 bales. A moderate business was reported in breadstuffs, which were generally cheaper. Pork, lard, cut meats, sugars and whiskeys were in better request. Hay and tallow were in fair demand. Other articles were quiet. Freighters were dull.

The Administration and the Union Question.—Mr. Seward Versus Mr. Chase.

There is "an irrepressible conflict" in the Cabinet on the question of the restoration of the Union. Mr. Seward, representing the conservative wing of the republican party, is in favor of a liberal amnesty to the rebels, and for the rehabilitation of the rebellious States as members of the Union, without further ceremony than the return, on their part, of their representatives to the two houses of Congress.

Mr. Chase, on the other hand, goes for a reconstruction of the Union upon the basis of the abolition of slavery in the rebellious States as an indispensable condition of their restoration. The President is said to be halting between these two different plans of action; but from what has already been done in regard to slavery we may guess what is to come.

What Henry Clay was to the old whig party Mr. Seward was to the republican party down to the meeting of the Chicago Convention of 1860—the founder, apostle and leader of the organization, and the man whose claims as its Presidential candidate were paramount. But Chase, of Ohio; Cameron, of Pennsylvania, and Bates, of Missouri, had each a considerable body of supporters. They were all, however, set aside by the nomination of Abraham Lincoln. Adopted and elected by all the factions concerned as a compromise, it was natural that Mr. Lincoln, on his part, should next try the virtues of a compromise in the selection of his ministerial family.

Accordingly Mr. Seward, Mr. Chase, Mr. Cameron and Mr. Bates were all appointed to the Cabinet; but in the general estimation of his party, and of the country, as the Prime Minister and ruling spirit of the administration, Mr. Seward, like King Saul among the Israelites, stood a head and shoulders above his fellows. But Secretary Chase now rules the roost, quite eclipsing the amiable Premier, who modestly contents himself with a back seat in the Cabinet councils. How are we to account for this? Mr. Chase's initiatory loan of a hundred and fifty millions of dollars from the New York banks will settle the mystery at once. He thus secured the great financial and commercial interests of the country and all their extensive affiliations; and, having gained this important point, he next proceeded to show his power in the administration and his hand on the slavery question as a Presidential candidate.

What could Mr. Seward do against the head of the Treasury, giving shape, substance and direction to the financial measures of the government, involving expenditures of hundreds and thousands of millions of dollars? Thus, upon the money question alone, Mr. Chase soon became the master spirit of the Cabinet; and this influence of his has doubtless given greater strength to the radical abolition faction in Congress and in the country than they have given to their ambitious favorite as a member of the Cabinet. At all events, the radicals, with Mr. Chase as their pilot and standard bearer, have succeeded, so far, in all their measures on the slavery question, leaving to Mr. Seward only the duty of acquiescence, after a feeble and timid opposition to this scheme, that scheme and the other. Thus, in Mr. Seward's extensive diplomatic correspondence of the last two years, we find him at one time denouncing the abolition scheme of a general emancipation of the slaves of the South, and at another time earnestly defending the President's liberating proclamation.

From such historical facts as these, touching the influence of Mr. Seward on the one side and the power of Chase and his radical faction on the other in shaping the policy of the administration, the intelligent reader will hardly be at a loss in forming his conclusion as to the course which will be adopted by the Cabinet in this matter of the readmission of the rebellious States to the Union. We apprehend that Mr. Chase in this, as he has done in other things, will carry the day; and we guess that the venerable Thurlow Weed, in neglecting Mr. Seward's Presidential business for profitable government jobs, missions and contracts, has been playing a shrewd game of statistics.

In conclusion, from this controlling financial and abolition power of Mr. Chase in the present Cabinet, we apprehend that the question of the policy to be pursued in the reconstruction of the Union will be the great issue of the approaching Presidential election, and that the result will be the expulsion from Washington of the party now in power. Mr. Seward's policy would save it; but he is powerless against the head of the Treasury and the radicals.

The Richmond Press and the Conscription Riot.—The Germans and Irish not in Antagonism.

"Drowning men catch at straws," and the Richmond papers, in their desperation, seize on the recent riot in New York, and the sentiments and divisions among our people which it is supposed to have developed, if not generated, as evidence of "the just retribution" that awaits the North, as "the inauguration of that terrible condition of anarchy which they had often predicted." See an article in another column from the Richmond Whig, entitled "Causes of Conflict at the North." It is evident that in this case, as in so many others, "the wish is father to the thought." When the rebellion was planned, anarchy at the North was one of the elements of success on which the leaders calculated. But, like their reliance on foreign aid, it has hitherto failed them, and the avidity with which their organs grasp at the shadow proves how great was the stress they laid upon the substance.

The article in the Richmond Whig is one tissue of falsehood and misrepresentation. It asserts that there is a strong antagonism between the Germans and the Irish; that the Germans were in favor of the draft and the Irish were against it; that between these races there is not only incongruity of blood, but incompatibility of faith; and, as both races compose a very large proportion of the Northern population, especially of New York, this city "must be the starting point of the internecine war that is sooner or later to make a wide aceldama of the North." If the writer in good faith "lays this flattering unctious to his soul" he never was more deceived in his life. There is no antagonism between the Germans and the Irish. Many of them are of the same religion, and, if they were not, thank God, in this country religious differences never can be a cause of social or political strife. The Irish and Germans are both alike useful and industrious citizens, and there is abundant room for all, without any danger of jostling or collision. Indeed, according to the Whig, there is no possibility of rivalry. "The only safeguard," it says, "against deadly collisions between them in the past has been the separation in their social and industrial spheres, which resulted from dissimilarity of nature. The Dutch almost invariably engage in some sort of business, while the Irish resort chiefly to manual labor as a means of support." If this representation were true it would go to show that there can be no antagonism between the Germans and the Irish on the vital point of employment, which is the only one that could ever be of any consequence. But it is not correct, and such a statement proves that the writer knows nothing of the populations of New York city and the occupations in which they are engaged, or he wilfully deceives his readers for political purposes. There are more Irishmen in business in New York than there are Germans, and many of our most successful merchants are Irish. The Germans are descended from an agricultural people. The largest proportion of them in this country become farmers or farm laborers; but an immense number are mechanics. The Irish are sprung from a trading and commercial race—the Phoenicians—and whenever capital, education and other circumstances are favorable they always reveal their origin by embarking in business. But owing to the jealous policy of England, which deliberately, by act of Parliament, crushed the once flourishing manufactures of Ireland, four-fifths of the population of that country are agriculturists, and from the oppression they suffer, owing to the tenure of land, they are the poorest and most ignorant class of the country, and constitute the great bulk of the emigrants. They become on their arrival here, for the most part, laborers in cities, laborers on railroads and farms, or farmers. But there are other classes of Irish which embark in business, and, speaking the English language, as they do, they possess facilities which are wanting to the German. Besides this class there is a large number of Irish mechanics in New York, and it is here that the chief rivalry exists with the Germans; for both the Irish and Americans sometimes complain that the German work for prices at which a decent white man can hardly live. But there is ample scope for all nationalities to thrive and prosper, and there can be no ground for serious antagonism. It is the German's ignorance of the English language, and not his race or religion, which isolates him equally from Americans and from Irishmen. Hence it is that the Germans are more clannish than they would otherwise be; but this is no cause of "violently antagonistic elements in the same political community." Germans differ in their politics, like Americans, and, though in proportion to their numbers there are not so many of them democrats as of the Irish, yet there can be no doubt that a majority of the German population is democratic. The foundation, therefore, on which the Richmond Whig builds is as unsubstantial as "the baseless fabric of a vision."

But the rebel organ assumes that the abolitionists and Puritans, as soon as the present war is over, will unite with the black republican Germans against the Irish and the Catholic religion, and inaugurate another civil war as bloody as that which is now raging. The want of success which has hitherto attended every attempt in this country to get up a war of white races, or a war of religion, will always characterize such base efforts. And as for the Puritans and abolitionists, when this war is over they will have to so hide their diminished heads from public view that little apprehension need be entertained of their being able to do any mischief for half a century to come.

As regards the conscription riots, the writer in the Whig is equally mistaken. The vast majority of the German population are as much opposed to the draft as the Irish and Americans, because they regard it as the inauguration in a free country of the despotism which they experienced in their native land. Both Germans and Americans were engaged in the riot as well as the Irish, and if there were more Irish engaged in it than Germans it is because the ward in which the drafting commenced was peculiarly Irish; and the Irish, with all the oppressions they have suffered in their native land, have never been subjected to conscription, which is foreign to the genius of the Anglo-Saxon race and its institutions. But had the riot continued, and had the draft been extended to the German wards, the Tontons, all accustomed to firearms as they are, would have probably been more formidable rioters than the Irish. But riot is not the way to oppose an obnoxious law. An act of Congress must be obeyed till the courts declare it unconstitutional and void or till it is repealed. Obey it on one hand by the terms of the Con-

scription law itself, it is left optional with the executive to enforce it or not. A Secretary of War who was a statesman would have advised the President to suspend the operation of a law so anti-American. All the evidence produced on the recent trials of the rioters demonstrates that there was no conspiracy, that it was a purely spontaneous outburst, which wiser counsels would either have avoided provoking, or at least have been prepared to repress on the instant. The city was without its militia, owing to the blundering and incompetence of the War Department. Yet the riot, as far as the draft was concerned, subsided so soon as the people learned that no man would be compelled to serve against his will. The rioters of another description—the thieves, burglars and highway robbers—required other means than moral suasion to bring them under; but they, too, were reduced to subjection, and are now being punished for their crimes.

Contrary to the expectation of the Richmond Whig, there will be no more conscription riots in New York; but no thanks to the administration for that. The city will be saved by the resolution of the Common Council, which will vote three hundred dollars for the use of every poor man drafted, as bounty money to serve in the army or to procure a substitute. The rebel leaders and their organs will therefore be disappointed. The riots were fomented by the niggerheads and the copperheads of this city both playing into the hands of Jeff. Davis in order to effect a permanent disunion of the States. But their game is blocked, and plenty of recruits will be obtained for the army by the good old mode of volunteer enlistments and bounties, and, when an emergency requires, the organized militia of the States can be called out to repel invasion. There is no need of the draft, and there never was any necessity for it. It is one of those political blunders which are worse than crimes.

Breaking Up of the Rebel Confederacy.—What is the Role for General Lee?

Everything indicates the speedy breaking up of the rebel confederacy. The army which garrisoned Vicksburg and Port Hudson is virtually disbanded, and all efforts on the part of Jefferson Davis to induce the men to return into the ranks, in flagrant violation of their parole will prove ineffectual. The army which Joe Johnston strove to collect for the relief of Vicksburg, and which was driven out of Jackson, has been pretty well thinned out by desertions. Bragg's army fares no better. The people of the South are heartily sick of the war and of the horrors and sufferings which it has entailed upon them. Desertion is carried to such an extent that the President of the condemned confederacy has had to publish an appeal to the women of the South, urging them to send back their husbands, sons and brothers, and has even undertaken to disregard the terms of surrender under which Pemberton's army was paroled. It takes twelve and a half dollars of Confederate paper money in Richmond to buy one dollar of gold; and even Southern bank notes are classed as from three to four times more valuable than Confederate paper. The South has been drained of its fighting population so completely that the price of a substitute in Richmond ranges from five to six thousand dollars. And, finally, there are rumors in the Army of the Potomac to the effect that General Lee and Davis have quarrelled, and that the former has resigned.

We believe there is no truth in the latter part of this report. General Lee is well aware that he can do more service to Virginia, to the South, to the country at large, and to the world, at the head of the rebel Army of the Potomac than in any other capacity. He knows that he now has it in his power to settle this war, and it is reported that he is disposed to avail himself of the opportunity. Policy, wisdom, humanity, all combine to point out to him the course he should pursue. Instead of making his brave army actors and victims in any more such bloody tragedies as that of Gettysburg, his duty, and probably his intention, is to march it direct to Richmond, place himself at the head of a reactionary movement, arrest Jeff. Davis and the other rebel leaders, reorganize temporary State governments throughout the confederacy, issue proclamations recalling the people of Virginia and the other Southern States to their loyalty and to obedience to the federal constitution and laws, and direct the holding of elections for members of Congress to take their seats in the Capitol at Washington.

In taking this course General Lee need have no fears of the result. The movement will be heartily supported by his army, and will be hailed throughout the rebel States as one of the greatest wisdom. He will simply be doing for the United States what General Monk did just two centuries ago for England—putting an end to a sanguinary civil war and restoring his country to the blessings of a regular settled form of government. The better men of his own section will bless him for it even more than the men of the North. It will relieve them from the terrible military despotism under which they have been ground for the last two years and over, and will give them some chance of retrieving, before it is too late, their ruined fortunes. It will provoke the hostility of only two classes, neither of which, for the present, count for much—the ultra secession fanatics of the South, who still dream of the realization of their wild phantasies, and the ultra anti-slavery men of the North, who hope to see the war continue until slavery is utterly eradicated. No one but a few fanatics of the Praise-God-Barebones class questioned the wisdom of General Monk's course; and none but fanatics of the same class in the North, and firebrands of the Keitt and Yancey stripe in the South, will have a word of reproach for General Lee for overthrowing the rebel tyranny at Richmond.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT AND A GRAND RECEPTION.—At any hour we may expect to hear of the arrival of that brave and gallant officer, Admiral Farragut, with his riddled but trusty old flagship, the Hartford. So sure was he that he would arrive here before the flichmond that he did not send a mail by her.

Admiral Farragut returns to us with a most brilliant record. From the moment he entered the Mississippi river until the last of his victorious success has ever attended him. By night and by day the broadsides of his battle scarred fleet have been thundering with destruction to the rebels and with glory to the cause which the Admiral has fought so hard to maintain. He has had only one thing in view, and that the good of his country; and that he has faithfully served her no one can question.

It would but be to the honor of this city if

we would prepare a suitable reception for the Admiral and those of his officers who have stood by him through the terrible battles of the Mississippi; and it is to be hoped that the country at large will join in showing their appreciation of the services of one of the greatest fighters of the age. The Common Council meet to-day. Let them do something for the gallant Admiral and his officers and crew.

The European Press on the American Question.

We devote a large portion of our space to-day to the comments of the European press upon the important crisis which affairs have reached in this country. The opinions of the leading journals of the Old World are rendered all the more significant just now because they are called forth by a curious combination of news, calculated, one would suppose, to puzzle and baffle the writers, as it has certainly bewildered the advocates of disunion and the friends of the Southern confederacy.

The invasion of Pennsylvania and the stubborn resistance made at Vicksburg laid the foundation of hopes in the enemies of this republic which were destined to be disappointed. The intelligence of the defeat of Lee, the capture of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, the attack on Morris Island, and the fearful tale of the New York riots, happened to arrive about the same time, and upon these subjects the European journals are eloquent. It will be observed, however, that the news has worked a wondrous change in their tone. If we read them aright, the chances of recognition for the confederacy of Jeff. Davis have dwindled down to the smallest speck. Even those papers—such as the London Times and others—which were most clamorous for the Southern cause speak dubiously, if not absolutely dependently, of its prospects. While they are unable to deny the terrible blows recently inflicted on the South, they affect to regard the riots in this city as an organized insurrection against the government and an overwhelming evidence that the North does not want the war to be continued. It is impossible that, with the light spread before them, these journals can be in ignorance of the fact that, with the exception of the first outburst of the laboring people against the Conscription law, the New York riots were the work of thieves and rowdies, who took advantage of a momentary excitement to ply their avocations with more success, as the records of our courts, where the perpetrators are now daily receiving the reward of their crimes, abundantly prove.

The less partisan journals take a more rational view of the riots, and invest them with the character which they merit, while, almost without exception, they regard the victories at Gettysburg, Vicksburg, Port Hudson, the retreat of Lee and Bragg, and the attack upon Charleston, as a virtual end of the rebellion, and as disposing of all prospects of a recognition of the Southern confederacy.

The leading journals of France so treat it. So also does the Independence Belge, and in the same light does the Russian organ, Le Nord, regard it. The London Times and Post still huddle over the matter, endeavoring to bolster up the Southern cause by much ingenious special pleading, the weakness of which even their skillful logic cannot conceal. The other English journals, with few exceptions, congratulate the British Ministry upon the lucky chance which deterred them from a hasty recognition of a government "which is no government," based upon intelligence favorable to the South and the army of General Lee, and which the interval of one week converted into disaster for the Southern arms in all quarters.

Upon the whole the tone of the European journals is most significant, as indicating a conviction that the would-be confederacy of Jeff. Davis is a falling house, which caution would prompt them to desert.

Theatrical.

WALLACK'S.

The ghost continues to draw crowded houses. The management of the apparatus might be greatly improved, and will be, we hope, with a little practice. The ghosts should move about more, walk more naturally, and appear and disappear less suddenly. Mr. Daly, who assists the ghosts, ought to act with more spirit and cut the phantoms through and through, instead of stabbing behind them. Watkins has the secret, but does not know how to use it to the best advantage. This week there will doubtless be a great improvement in the make-up, and everybody will go to be terrified by these apparitions.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

"The Duke's Motto" still keeps the stage. It is running equally well in London, and neither Mr. Fichter nor Mr. Wheatley will withdraw it at present. The gardens and the splendid ventilation of Niblo's make it an admirable summer theatre. Mr. Wheatley is rapidly completing his engagements for the fall season. He will produce several new plays and several new stars. Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will appear there. Vestral is said to be engaged, and will make her first appearance in an English melodrama. Bandmann, the Anglo-German tragedian, will produce his new play, called "Narcissa," during the season. Mr. Wheatley is one of our most popular, enterprising, liberal and successful managers, and his next season will be worthy of his reputation.

THE BOWERY THEATRE.

Manager Lingard, of the New Bowery, issues a sort of proclamation this week, headed "Knickerbockers, Attend!" "A True Story of Old New York." The occasion is, we believe, the revival of the drama called "Norman Leslie," in which Mr. Eddy will play the principal part. "St. Mary's Eve," with Mr. Farrow as Madeline, and "The Jolly Cobbler," with Mr. George Brooks as Kit Strip, are also included in the programme for this evening. Not to be outdone, the Old Bowery also announces a very strong bill for to-night. "The Hunchback of Notre-Dame," "The Swiss Swallow" and "The Minute Gun at Sea" will be performed. The latter will dance on stilts, and the orchestra will play an entirely new overture. Both of the Bowery theatres are prosperous, and both amply deserve prosperity.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. C. W. Clarke's dramatic season at Barnum's is very successful. "Still Waters Run Deep" will be revived to-day, with Mr. Clarke and Mr. Lewis in two of their best characters, and Mrs. Prior as Mrs. Midway. Bryant's Minstrel Hall will be reopened this evening. The programme is excellent, and a burlesque ghost will be introduced with striking effects. Wood's Minstrels will also bring out a ghost to-night; but whether it will be a genuine or burlesque we are not informed. Hooty's Minstrels will close their hall in Brooklyn in about two weeks, for repairs and alterations. The American theatre, Broadway, reopens to-night, the company having returned from Boston. It is said that Mr. Baker, formerly of Laura Keane's, has leased a new theatre, just finishing in Brooklyn, and will open it in September with a regular dramatic company. The Florians will play at Boston before long, and will exhibit their ghost in a new play, by John Brougham, called "The Death Fetch." They will appear at the Winter Garden this autumn, and will produce a new drama by Tom Taylor, a new burlesque by H. J. Byron, and several new farces. Manager Jackson has arranged to place these pieces on the stage in splendid style, regardless of expense. Mr. Frank Lee, a well known actor, has just arrived here from Jamaica, and has been engaged by Mrs. John Wood for her fall season at Laura Keane's.

The Maine State Loan.

STAN HOOD, AUGUSTA, ME., August 9, 1863.

The Maine State loan of \$475,000 called out bids for some two millions, the premium going as high as nine and nine eighths per cent in some cases.

THE REBEL PRIVATEERS.

Operations of the Alabama—The Bark Conrad, of Philadelphia, Converted Into a Privateer—Ship Tallman, of this Port, Destroyed, &c., &c., &c.

On the 27th of July the Bremen bark Prymatt, Capt. Von Hagen, arrived at this port from Montevideo, reporting that on the 23d of June, in latitude 29, longitude 22 11, he spoke the bark Conrad of Philadelphia, who could not or would not give any satisfactory answers to his inquiries.

The Captain of the Conrad said they were bound to Buenos Ayres, and would send a boat on board of the Bremen vessel. She had a brass cannon, and Captain Hagen not liking her appearance, did not wait for the boat. Her subsequent movements showed she was not bound to Buenos Ayres, as she was steering in a northwesterly direction before the wind. At the time there were three sail in company.

The Conrad was at Buenos Ayres May 24, loading for New York, and when her movements were reported were remarked that as all probability she had been captured and converted into a privateer.

Our latest advices from Europe report that the Conrad was captured by the Alabama, and there is no doubt now that she is playing the part of "Tatony No. 3."

The Conrad was a bark of three hundred and forty-seven tons, built in 1850 at Philadelphia, and was owned at that port by T. A. Newhall & Co. She was commanded by Captain Salisbury, and rated A2.

Ship Tallman, from New York, bound by the Alabama, sailed from New York on the 2d of May for Shanghai, with an assorted cargo. She was a fine ship of twelve hundred and thirty-seven tons register, built at Demeritsville, Me., in 1854, and was owned by Messrs. Crocker & Warren, of this city.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

Below will be found the returns of the vote cast for Governor, as far as received, at the recent election in Kentucky, compared with the vote given in the same counties in 1850 for the same offices—

1850. 1863.

Bramlette, Union. 1,103 1,103

Shelby, Union. 1,103 1,103

Hart, Union. 1,103 1,103

Edmondson, Union. 1,103 1,103

Owen, Union. 1,103 1,103

Fayette, Union. 1,103 1,103

Garrard, Union. 1,103 1,103

Lincoln, Union. 1,103 1,103

Mercer, Union. 1,103 1,103

Madison, Union. 1,103 1,103

Woodford, Union. 1,103 1,103

Grant, Union. 1,103 1,103

Crackpot, Union. 1,103 1,103

Harrison, Union. 1,103 1,103

Scott, Union. 1,103 1,103

Hart, Union. 1,103 1,103

Scott, Union. 1,103 1,103

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Scott, Union. 1,103 1,103

Hart, Union.